The Rutland County Herald.

VOL. LX.--NO. 14.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Dr. M. NEWTON, Montpeller, Vt., Dontiet, Will make a Professional Visit to Rutland June Ist, and remain two weeks. 1917

DR. E. V. N. HARWOOD, Dental Surgeon, Washington Street, Rulia Verment. All operations performed in a caref stilling and thorough manner, and warracted.

SILAS H. HODGES. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office next booth of the Frontile Hetel. BUTLAND, VT. 679 Mr. Horonz will beterifter signing in the pro-ses of his profession to this place; and offers to in results and others the beseift of his experience in the results office. Nav. 12, 1953. 47—47

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CHARLES E. TURRILL.,
Hashing's Black, Warbington St., Reliand. 2011

WASHINGTON HALL, WAST STREET, OFFICER THE PARK, RUTLAND, Vv.

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RUTLAND, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1854,

WORK : AN EXHORTATION

Work | work | he addresses never | Mode x man weathy, or happy of great; | Work | for the error on harbest modes not. | The smaller and the bleakings of fartner await. | Work and not be bleakings of fartner await. | Work and not be far a start | Not and as dropping, and in not a shork. | For successful retired you, and heaven defend you, As outely at them art local ready to work.

Work! work! Into a prod or simply market, Work with the heady and work with the mond. Work and more with the moind! Work and more flatant you will find from engayment flatant or the label by intovered designant. Work! he had despecting the humblered voration, field you me parties with farment or pride; But streve to be morfer! to filling yours station, For taken is home whethered bettier.

Work! work! It is the mountain of heaven, the in your alling them arrases and heave. Work! Twen for this Clut probation was given. There will be resting amongs in the grave. Work! and removables, I give you the warning. Like was no 'er made to be trifted no ay! And the bright, precious boots that are lied to its investment.

Work work though wealth may surround you. Think not your labor on that account done. Works though the chapter of ones noth crowned you Your statum, a way be, a only begon.

Store to secure the true end of your being.

Find, to do pool, both a way and a will With magnificant facilities.

Naik in apsigitation before the All-weing, And white the day linguis keep labeling still. H. H. Sarenanan,

WHY THE BACHELOR DID NOT MARRY,

BY MRS. E. WELLMONT.

My bachelor friend thus answers the query, 'why do you not marry?' and it is proper all the young ladies should know the reasons he assigns.

Just across the street from where I board, there was a beautiful young lady who was continually plying her needle or reading from a ponderous volumne. Occasionally, however, she would pause and meditate. My eyes could safely rest upon her without the charge of be ing thought impertment, for it was evident at a glance she was only looking upon vacancy. She was so beautiful, that I soon fancied her little short of an angel-she had raven tresses and liquid eyes, and a sweet mixture of the rose and lify blended in her countenance, and altogether she became to me an object of tender regard. I longed to hear her voice, for I fancied it was all sweetness, and I knew her manners were of that dignified, yet graceful air, which indicated her well-bred or genteel, as you would have me express it. One day I had the irresistable desire to ascertain her name within the vestibule enclosure, and was not greatly relieved to find it "S. Jones." I flew to my directory, but no such name could I discover. inquired of my landlady, who assured me she knew nothing of the family, exher he was an actor-but upon what boarders, actresses, she believed; very sir, handsome is that handsome does."

diligently upon that gold and red fabric; | held. why she studied so intensly, and looking into my morning newspaper, I saw that Mr. S. Jones took a benefit upon a ber assured me it was a dangerous exspecified night. Orthodox as I was in periment, if I ever purposed to be marmy creed, I resolved to take advantage of the shadows of evening and attend pulled upon them so, that he was obliged the entertainment. I don't know why I was so scrupulous in the arrangement of my dress; for surely the young lady would not recognize me, but I did try several dickeys before one fitted to my taste, and I utterly despaired of tying a bow that had an easy, gentlemanly air about it, as if nothing was done for dis-

At an early hour I went to the office, and secured my ticket, and took my seat, sitting with my hat pretty well drawn over my eyes, that I might not be detected as out of my place. But by-and-by when the gas put on its strongest light, everybody uncovered their heads and I sat in my box alone, waiting with singular impatience for the young lady, my opposite neighbor, to appear upon the stage.

Just as I was ruminating whether it would be considered the most horrid tragedy for me to marry an actress, I heard the rustling of silks and the motion of fans, and the rapid exclamation "do my eyes decrive me, or is this Mr. Twist?" Merciful heavens! it was my landlady and her two daughters, who were taken so aback at my presence that they actually forgot to throw off their opera hoods.

What to say by way of explanation I did not know; but at length I stammered out about a wish to see a friend perform, and so they at length became more quiet. By and by as the curtain ose, my adorable image stood before me dressed in the magnificent robe I saw her shake out not two hours before, from my chamber window.

She began her part by an appeal to her lover not to desert her. She seemed wild with passion, and anon subdued to sadness-then she sang like a plaintive nightingule, and as the echo of her voice died away, you might have heard self to the fascination of woman! What a gentle raindrop there was such a hush, if my wardrobe requires the expert finwhich was succeeded by the most exiting applause. I was in costany, and clapped and stamped out my joy with told; they only do fancy work, and the sulgar multitude-my heart was one's domestic establishment is entailed taken cuptive, and I resolved that such to a seamstress, for it is absolutely vul-

a being should rule my destiny. thus meditating? . How came it to pass | My laundress always from them down that I could so easily compromise with to prevent a shabby look, and this is my creed, forego all my preconceived work which I am told is still put out dons about the obmaxious character of after marriage. Now peay tell me, how seen wrongly educated; for as virtuous a backelor? "Some one for a computas any other vocation. I grew dizzy | But where must you go, to secure this | to the grant, with all of its provisions | insane. We do not propose to take from | pended in seeking out and alleviating | ness. - Puller,

with delight, and I knew what it mesor Well, the play ended and I was in

to haste to quit my seat, although much transferred by my landlady and her daughters; for I resolved to ascentain who attended my fair one home. At the closing of the doors, I still stood upon the pavement, when a large, savage, whokered, monstached individal who carried a dirk in his belt, politely bowed her in a carriage, and with his good-night to a friend. I distinctly heard him utter, meet me at ten o'clock tomorrow morning at rehearsel.' I solafraid to try the experiment. If I could find a good common sense emaly promised myself I would be there, and that night I disposed of all my friends, gave up my creed, and

tress-in imagination! What sort of an ambiguous term the savage man unered, or why he did it, I know not, nor ever shall-but I followed the the carriage at the appointed hour, and it stopped at a church in the very neighborhood, and gracious heavens, my bride became the affianced wife of the savage looking man!

married my opposite neighbor, the ac-

I had a severe attack of the pervous headache that day, and ate neither dinner nor supper. Not choosing to live opposite to my beloved friend any longer, and think of her as lost to me forever in the character of "Mrs Jacob Jones," as she had married the brother of her host and still continued to keep her old quarters, I concluded at once to evacuate my premises. I therefore kept my curtains closely drawn, and commenced packing up my effects, and sought new lodgings in a remote part of the city, much to the surprise of my laudlady, who strenuously insisted upon knowing why I changed places; adding, if her food, or my apartment, or indeed, auything could be done to reconcile me to remain, it should be immediately put in force. Not choosing to tell the real secret, I was branded as an "old bachefor who had such oddities about him that nobody could fathom him." '

And now for my next reply to the question Why did you never marry,

Mr. Twist? A lady and her daughter boarded with me in my next new home. She was a beautiful widow of suitable age and qualifications to make me a wife.-But did you never notice the fact that a bachelor always pleases his fancy with the chickens, instead of the parent bird? Yet I had sense enough to know that it was only by securing the favorable regards of the mother, that I could hope to win the daughter, so in attaining my wishes, it became currently reported stage she was not posted. They kept that I was engaged to Mrs. instead of Miss Tweed. But as fact stood othergraceful young ladies, but she ended her wise, why did I care? And now for ntence with the old adage, "you know, the first time in my life, I began to wish I could turn back my dial plate full A new phase was now revealed to twenty years. But then art supplied me. I knew now why she wrought so in a great measurs what nature with-

> ried for the "Mrs. Caudles" invariably to re-arrange them every few days .-But I did not then know my little beauty would never scold? In this way, my mirror reflected me as looking young for one of my age-but there were some wrinkles in my forehead, some crows' feet under my eyes, and a kind of unmistakable placard upon my cheeks, which made everybody place

> me at about half a century in age. In a short time, however, my Dulcinea accepted a dimond ring, and I was the happiest of mortals. Unfortunately, however, our apartments adjoined each other, and I thought, but hoped I was mistaken, that the silvery tone of my fair one's voice sounded barshly through the key hole. A spice of jealousy be ing left in my composition, made me descend to the meanness of listening, a

thing I despised, but practised. There was a hush, and I plainly heard, "I care not a groat for the old dimond ring-marry him yourself if you want him, but I'm determined on engaging myself to Harry Hunter , money or no money!" In vain the mother pleaded. "I don't care for his wealth, if he gave me a dimond robe, and placed me in a palace, he would be the same old man still; and I wont throw my-

I greet dizzy-and where is my happiness pledged and to whom, came with a rushing force upon me. I saw myself duped and terribly imposed upon. I would not marry a plaything-a mere wax image, and yet when I said something like it to the mother, do you be lieve she spoke of the sacred nature of liability for a "breach of promise?"

known to myself, but allow me to add, But who was she upon whom I was wristlands are worn off at the edges?

fort do we thus secure?

Now if I had not seen a fashionable I should not thus prejudice the casebut a set of "Honiton lace" for one apkeep me in Anthracite coal all winter. and an embroidered handkerchief would cost as much as a broadcloth overcoat. Besides, it would all minister to vanity and great vexation of spirit, and I am

who could talk upon law, politics or fushion, and always be agreeable, who like her could darn a stocking, cook a laugh and cry just to suit the occasion, think you I would remain a bachelor?" And now, my fair friends, you have

the secret why one old bachelor never got married,-and I leave you to answer whether it be the fault of himself

SPEECH of Hon. SOLOMON FOOT

On the Hill making a grant of Public Lands to the several States and Ter-ritories of the Union, for the benefit of Indigent Insane Persons; in the S. Senate, Feb. 21, 1854.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Public Lands reported an amendment to this bill, in the form of a substitute for the original bill which was introduced by myself, and referred to that committee; and to that amendment or substitute there is now pending an amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Pettit,) who is now not

Mr. President, this bill, with but a slight modification, has been pending before Congress for the last five or six years, and has passed each House by decive majorities at different terms though unfortunately not at the same term in concurrence. The object of the bill and its provisions are doubtless well understood by most, if not all the members of the Senate. It has been very fully and earefully considered by your Committee on Public Lands, and we think it well guarded in all its provisions. It can hardly be deemed necessary, therefore, to enter upon any extended discussion at this time, with a view to enforce its claim upon the favorable consideration of the Senate.

By the last census it appears there are over thirty thousand persons in the United States laboring under the most fearful and terrible of all inflictions, mental alienation or insanity; a very large proportion of whom are in cirtances of indigence and want, destitute alike of the ordinary physical a responsive chord in the American comforts of life and of that remedial care and treatment which are afforded of land to the trustees of Shawneetown, only at well-endowed hospitals, devoted | Illinois, for the purpose of graduating exclusively to that purpose, and which and paving the river bank within the

this large and increasing class of our sens, suffering under the most direful calamity which can befull a human being; to restore them, so far as it may be done, to reason, to usefulness, and to happiness, is no secondary object of pubinterest or of national concern. The subject is one which appeals not to our sympathies only, but it addresses itself emphatically to our regard as legislators for the public weal. It seems hardly possible to conceive of any other or more practicable mode than the measure proposed by this bill, by which the Federal Government, not transcending its constitutional powers, can more effectually contribute to the accomplishment of this most beneficent and most desirable ob-

The bill proposes a grant of ten millions of acres from your immense publie domain for this object, to be apportioned among all the States, new and old, according to a prescribed and equitable ratio, in sections and parts of sections, after it shall have been surveyed. The States in which there are no public lands of the value of \$1.25 per acre are to have their destributive shares selected from such lands. The States in which there are no public lands of that value are to receive the amount of their destributive shares in acres in land scrip, to be sold by the States at a price not less than one dollar per acre. No State to which scrip is to be issued is authorized to locate it in any other State or Territory; but their assignees may locate their scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States which shall then be subject to private entry at \$1,25 per acre.

This provision will prevent the location of this scrip upon any of the public lands along the lines of proposed railroads, whose minimum value shall have been fixed at the duplicate price, or at any price above \$1,25 per acre. The expenses of these proceedings are to be home by the several States respectively. The moneys realized from the sale are to be invested in the United States stocks, or other stocks yielding not less than five per cent, upon their par value; and this is to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be applied to making provision for and to the support and maintenance of the indigent insune in some public hospital or institution devoted exclusively to their ears and treatment, and having full corps of officers, sition to tell us that it is the duty and physicians, and attendants attached to the proper business of the States to proand murthy people had trud the stage ion is always beside you," do you say, them. The previous assent of the States wide for and take care of their indigent

felicity? At the last concert, the pub- and conditions, is to be signified by leghe lecture, the opera, or the brilliant islative enactments. If any portion of party, and how much of domestic com- the fund shall be lost, or if it shall become diminished from any accident or cause whatever, the State must make young lady equip herself for such scones up such loss or diminution, and keep the

fund entire and inviolable. These are the principal features of penrance takes as much cash as would the bill. The object is a good one. It is, indeed, an object of growing and national importance. The measure proposed by the bill is not circumscribed, nor local, nor partial in its operation and influence as the miseries it proposes to relieve. It passes clear of all the objections to merely local and partial individual, such as my Auni Esther, grants. It comes clearly within the limits of your constitutional power upon general principles, and has the authority of precedents almost without number. steak, or make a pudding, who could Indeed, the precedents, many of them, go far beyond this proposition, and which from their local and partial character, were obnoxious to objections of which this case stands clear. Objects of hu-

manity and charity, both at home and abroad, have not unfrequently claimed the attention and consideration of Congress, and have shared the bounty of the Federal Government in different forms. Without stopping to comment upon them I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to several acts in which the principle and the power we ask to be exercised and applied in this case have been fully recognized by Congress. In 1819 Congress granted a township of land for the support of an asylum for the deaf and dumb in Hartford, Con-

necticut. In 1826 they granted another township of land for a support of a similar institution at Danville, Kentucky; and in 1812 Congress appropriated \$50,-000 to be expended in the purchase of provisions to be sent to the people of Venezuela who had suffered from the great earthquake; and in 1815 they granted a tract of land in the territory of Missouri, called the "New Madrid Grants," for the benefit of such persons as had suffered by earthquakes. In 1827 Congress voted \$20,000 to the city of Alexandria for the relief of persons who had suffered by the fire which had consumed a considerable portion of the town; and in 1847 Congress authorized the employment of the United States ships Macedonian and Jamestown to transport provisions for the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland. These were all objects of charity, of benevolence, and humanity. They were objects local and temporary in their charforeign people. Yet the Congress the United States answered to the calls of human suffering, and in bestowing these gratuties, while you inflicted no blow upon the Constitution, you struck heart. In 1831 Congress granted a tract a similar grant was made to Tuscarawas The amelioration of the condition of County, Ohio, for the improvement of tiply instances of this sort. Special grants in almost unlimited numbers have been made for educational purposes; for sites for court-houses; for churches and cemeteries, and the like. Of a similar character was the large

grant in 1841 of half a million acres in each of the States in which the public lands are situated for purposes of internal improvement. Your whole system of annuities, your pension and bounty land system, is but a system of beneficent and charitable gratuities, and founded upon no consideration springing from any contract for service. Your statute books abound with acts making grants of land and money for particular and local objects; for local and specific improvement; for local institutions within the States; for the support of schools, academies, colleges, and universities, to say nothing of your annual appropria tions for your numerous marine and mil-In addition to all this, there are now

bills upon your table by which it is proposed to invite the landless of our own centry and of other countries to go and take possession, each man, of a hundred and sixty acres of your public domain, without money and without price. the fullness of your liberality to all othtute, but are mentally and physically unable to avail themselves of your profhave not the ability to go and personally occupy your lands. The only mode in which they can be benefitted by the bounty of the government through its public lands is in the manner proposed by this bill. Why shall we heritate to pass it? Humanity, public policy, and impartial justice alike demand the adoption of the measure. Pass the bill, and the sentiment of the rountry will respond to its as one of the most just and beneficent acts of your legislation. Pass of the lands and from the sale of scrip this bill, and it will accomplish more substantial and lasting good, it will alleviate more suffering and sorrow; yes. air, it will illumine, with the rays of hope, more dark and desolate places of anguish and despair than an equal appropriation of your public lands in any other manner or for any other pur-

It is no argument against this propo-

of it. And with the multiplied exam-If Congress may give lands to the States to aid them in building roads, and canals, and railways; to support schools, and cemeteries to particular towns, or comties, or parishes; if it may grant annuia gift, or bounty, and independent of money and employ its ships to furnish lands, as well as in our own; if it may give lands for the benefit of breal nevlums in Connecticut or Kentucky ; if it may give lands as you propose to do, to petitio all the destitute among those who are take possession of and occupy them; if by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Petof common justice and of common bumanity, may we not grant lands, in equitable proportions, to all the States. mbracing the new as well as the old. ings who are in a more helpless and deplorable condition than any other class

upon whom your bounty has ever been its passage. If the Senate agree to the bestowed ? If it be said that Government receives the enhanced value of its remaining lands, by the increased settlements and willing, therefore, that the issue should improvements, the argument applies be made aposithe proposed amendment, with equal force it the present case .-You are furnishing another means, an additional agency to encourage and promote settlements, and thereby to create an increased demand and to give a greater value and more ready sale for pour other lands. The exercise of the power claimed in this case comes within the rule of the most strict construction. that the Federal Government, as the trustee of the public lands, may dispose of them only in such manner as a proprietor would do in the exercise of a sound

Mr. President, if I may be allowed to express the opinion, this is the only measure which is likely to command the favorable action of Congress by which the old States will receive directly any share or benefit from the public domain, which is the common property of all the States. I am not complaining of in-justice to the non-landbolding States; but, with the records of its acts before me, I feel authorized to say that Connew States and Territories for various follows:purposes amounted in the aggregate, on

ing the votes of the representatives of is it a vam or unreasonable experiation and shoulding appetite; and after a from the new States will characterize brium tromens a raving madmo? this bill for an object so commendable just addressed this assembly? and worthy, and in which they themselves are to enjoy an equal participation? "They who ask justice must do you been, Gardone?" inquired an anxjustice," is a maxim of policy as well as morality, even in legislation. I am not prepared to believe that honorable Senators from the new States will assume the position of demanding all for themselver and denying everything to u .-It gives me pleasure, indeed, to bear my testimony to the very kindly and generous disposition of those Senators from the new States upon the Committee on Public Lands towards this beneficent measure. Mr. President, if it were needful, or

if it were possible to invest the proposition before us with any additional interest uside from its intrinsic merit, it is found in the consideration of its origin It comes commended to our attention and our regard in the memorial of an accomplished and gifted lady, the prime and energy of whose years have been devoted to the study and amelioration of the condition of this most unfortunate and neglected class of people. She has visited in person nearly every State in this Union, and made herself acquainted with the codition and personal history of more than twenty-five thousand of this class of persons, most of whom were found in a lamentable state of destitution and neglect. Fitted by rare endowments to have attained popular eminence and applause in the higher and more inviting departments of life; to have moved among the more attractive and admired scenes of its proudest god gayest circles, her days and years and the other out of thy thoughts. They an ample private fortone have been ex- always receive thee with the same kind-

courage and aid them in the discharge beside had forsaken. With the vigilance and devotion of a natron saint, she ples and precedents before us. it is quite has sought out the stricken minutes in too late to make a serious question of jails and in poor-houses, in private cells, the power of Congress to grant such aid. in garrets, and in dark dons, often in rags, and in chains, and administered to their physical wants, and poured the ascents of impiring hope and corsola tion into their dark and troubled spirits. streets, and alleys, and river banks, in Lake an angel of mercy, her visitations particular localities; if it may give sites by day and by night have been among for court-houses, and churches, and the abodes where poverty and wretched ness and wild delirium dwell. This, sir, is but a feeble tribute to the purity and ties, and pensions, and bounty lands to desinterestedness of motive, to the exparticular individuals or classes of indi- relience and energy of purpose, to the viduals—the very terms of which imply | moral beroism and true nobility of charactor of her whose prayer is before you any contract obligations; if it may give in her memorial for the aid of the Cov. erament in behalf of suffering homamity. provisions to the sufferers from earth- Leok at the picture which that memoriquake or from fire or famine in foreign all presents; look at your abundant means; book at what you have done and are daily doing for others, then let those who can reject the prayer of that

WHOLE NO. 3077.

A word or two now, Mr. President, vigorous and robust enough to go and in reference to the amendment offered we may do all this, why, in the name tit,) which proposes to limit the appropriation exclusively to the States in which the public hads be. The proposed amendment is imcompatible with the main object of the bill, and invensisto aid them in making suitable provise tent with all its provisions. It is an ions for the proper care and treatment adversary's proposition, and as such it of the thirty thousand of our fellow-be- may be considered as coming within the parliamentary rules of legitimate apposition to the bill with a view to defeat amendment, it defeats the bill; if they reject it, the vote may be taken as an consideration for these land grants, in indication of the judgment of the Senate in favor of the bill. I am quite and that the fate of the bill be tested by

In reference to this measure the correspondent of the New York Daily Express says:-

After many vexations delays, the Senate to-day passed by a decided mas-jority, Mr. Foot's bill for the relief of the Insane, Messra. Douglas and Casa voting in the negative. There were many absentees. Every Whig present voted for the tall. Mr Foot the thanks of the friends of humanity throughout the Union for his perservering and untiring exertions to procure the passage of this eminently philanthropic measure.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

At a temperance meeting in Philadelphia, some years ago, a learned clers gyman spoke in favor of wine as drink demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction to be specitual, gentlemanly and healthful. When the clergyman sat gress has dealt liberally, to say the down, a plain, elderly man rose, and least, with the land States in the way usked the liberty of saying a few words. of grants to them. The grants to the Permission being granted, he spoke as

"A young friend of mine (said he) the 30th of June last, to a fraction short who had long been intemperate. was of one hundred and thirty millions of prevailed on to the joy of his friends, acres. I hope the policy of the Govern- to take the ple-fige of entire abstimence ment will always be characterized by a from all that could intoxicate. He kent spirit of liberality towards them; but, his pledge faithfully for some time, at the same time, that it will not be for- though the struggle with his habit was getful of a proper regard to what is fearful, till one evening, in a social just and due the old States of this party, glasses of wine were handed Now, when the new States are ask- present, who took a glass, saying a few words in vitalization of the practicethe old States for grants of other mile 'Well,' thought the young man; if a lions of acres of this common domain to | cl-rgsman con take wine, and justify it and them in the construction of various or well, who and I have a not took lines of railroad and for other purposes. In glass. It instantly relabilist his flery on our part that the representatives rapid downward course, he died of detheir action by a spirit of justice and. The old man proceed for interance and liberality in cheerfully according to us was just able to add .- That young the small portion of this common fund man was my only son, and the chergywhich is called for by the provisions of man was the Reverend Doctor who has

A SHARE YOUTH - Where have ious mother:

* Ob. down in the meadow."

* What have you been doing there?" Admping detrhes. I jumped one that was more than fifty feet long! "Why, Gardner, what a fabedned

Don't you know better? "Not as you knows on. "Twasn't hat a foot wide anyway, and any fool might

jump that." His mother dropped her knitting in amazement and began to consider whether a boy of such acuteness was best firred to shine at the bench or in the halls of

-Two persons who had been much at suriance with each other, brought their quared before a wise clergyman. Each accessed the other. Each declared himself innocent. He heard their statements, and then he said-"My judgment is this, let the innocent forgive the

-The native place is not where the man is horn, but where he takes root land are compelled by the foreign influence of home to go abroad seeking a

some fancy, run to thy books; they presently fit thee to them, and drive